



# RESERVIST

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## Reserve Program to be Expanded

Additional Reserve Training funds have been requested for fiscal years 1956 and 1957. The reason; to expand the Reserve program. The amount requested as supplemental funds is \$4,368,000. This additional amount would provide the start of a Reserve program designed to increase the number of trained Ready Reservists from 6,000 to 39,600 in approximately six years.

Besides the present Reserve program, plans have been made to provide for the following in fiscal year 1957:

(1) The recruitment and training of 1,000 personnel under the provisions of Section 262 of the Armed

Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

(This would mean...original enlistments for a period of eight years with an initial period of active duty for training of six months followed by seven and one-half years of inactive training.)

(2) An increase of approximately 900 trainees in the present Coast Guard Reserve program.

(3) The procurement and training of 125 officer candidates, over and above regular Coast Guard needs.

(These candidates, when commissioned, will perform six months

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## Extended Active Duty Billets for Active Status Pool Reservists

During the period 1 June-31 August 1956, there will be an increased need for non-rated Reservists who desire to volunteer for two years of extended active duty. Volunteers are desired from the following members of the Active Status Pool:

- Prior service personnel
- Non-prior service personnel who enlisted in the Reserve on or before 9 August 1955.

Members of the Active Status Pool who desire extended active duty should submit form CG-3472, Request for Extended Active Duty, via their District Commander.

## Selective Service Liability for Reservists

The Commandant recently referred to the Director of Selective Service several questions concerning the period of liability for service and training by induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for members of the Coast Guard Reserve who have attained the age of 26 years. In his reply dated 27 January 1956, the Director of Selective Service ruled that all persons who, on February 1, 1951, were members of organized units of the Coast Guard Reserve and until attaining the age of 26 years have continued such membership and have satisfactorily participated in the training required by section 6 (c) (1) of the Act (prescribed scheduled drills and training periods) are not liable for induction after attaining that age. All other members of the Coast Guard Reserve who have not been

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Official Coast Guard Photo

Honor Graduate of the Officer Candidate Class 1-56 at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, was William Ophuls who completed the intensive four-month course of indoctrination and study with a 90 percent average. Above (left) David W. Kendall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, presents William Ophuls his Commission as Ensign in the Coast Guard Reserve. Ensign Ophuls is currently assigned to the USCGC BLACKHAW.



# Screening Plans Being Formed For Executive Order 10651

The Coast Guard Reserve is currently drawing up plans for the screening of members of the Ready Reserve in accordance with Executive Order 10651 which is reprinted below:

## Executive Order 10651

PROVIDING FOR THE SCREENING OF THE READY RESERVE OF THE ARMED FORCES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF PART II OF THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952, AS AMENDED.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (66 Stat. 481; 69 Stat. 598) and section 301 of Title 3, U. S. Code, I hereby prescribe the following regulations for continuously screening units and members of the Ready Reserve:

1. Members of the Ready Reserve who do not meet age requirements or standards of fitness prescribed for active duty assignments by the Service concerned shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve, upon application placed in the Retired Reserve if qualified, or discharged, as appropriate.

2. The following members of the Ready Reserve shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve unless they execute a written agreement to remain in the Ready Reserve for a minimum period of one year:

(a) Those who have fulfilled their Ready Reserve obligation.

(b) The following elective and appointive officials:

(1) The Vice President of the United States; members of the Cabinet and other Presidential appointees requiring Senate confirmation.

(2) The Governors of the several states, Territories and possessions.

(3) Members of the legislative bodies of the United States, and of the several states, Territories or possessions.

(4) Judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several states, Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

(5) All other officials chosen by the voters of an entire state, Territory or possession.

3. Members of the Ready Reserve whose call to active duty in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship as defined by the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) shall, upon request,

be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

4. Except as hereinafter provided by this paragraph, there shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve, in such numbers as are in excess of the requirements of the Ready Reserve, those members of the Ready Reserve who are principally engaged or employed in critical civilian occupations which are on the List of Critical Occupations for Screening the Ready Reserve issued by the Secretary of Labor. No person shall be transferred hereunder (a) who possesses a critical military skill as determined by the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), or (b) who volunteers to remain in the Ready Reserve and executes a written agreement to remain in such reserve for a minimum period of one year.

5. The Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide for the transfer from the Ready to the Standby Reserve of individuals undergoing apprenticeship training or pursuing academic studies that will qualify them for critical civilian skills.

6. The following members of the Ready Reserve not otherwise provided for herein shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve:

(a) Individuals who possess military skills in excess of requirements to maintain a proper balance of such skills in the Ready Reserve. Due consideration shall be given to maintaining a proper distribution within the grade, rank and rate structure of the Ready Reserve.

(b) Individuals who are not immediately available for active duty, as determined by the Service concerned, for reasons not otherwise specified herein.

7. In selecting members of the Ready Reserve to be transferred to the Standby Reserve who are otherwise equally eligible for transfer under the criteria established herein, the Service concerned shall accord preference for transfer in the following order: (a) those who have participated in combat; and (b) those with the least remaining obligated service in the Ready Reserve.

8. Pursuant to section 208 (1) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve, under regulations

## Certification of Reserve Officers Not on Active Duty as Law Officers and Counsel

Of major interest to Reserve officers not on active duty who are lawyers will be Amendment No. 8 to the Coast Guard Supplement to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States 1951, promulgated under date of 3 February 1956 by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the provisions of Section 0123 of the new amendment the General Counsel of the Treasury Department, pursuant to Articles 26 (a) and 27 (b), Uniform Code of Military Justice, will certify, as he deems proper, Reserve officers not on active duty who are lawyers, as law officers and/or trial or defense counsel of a General Court Martial. To receive a certification, officers must furnish evidence of having completed a course of study in, or otherwise having attained a knowledge of, court martial law under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Pursuant to Articles 26 (a) and 27 (b), Uniform Code of Military Justice, Reserve officers who are members of the bar of a Federal court or of the highest court of a state of the United States may be accepted for certification as law officers or trial or defense counsel of a General Court Martial. Graduates of an accredited law school may also be accepted for certification as trial or defense counsel. In addition to the above, the Chief Counsel of the Coast Guard inter-

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prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

9. Transfers to the Standby Reserve, discharges and transfers to a retired status of members of the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, as a result of screening procedures, shall be made in consonance with the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended.

10. The Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) shall make periodic reports to the President concerning the screening of the Ready Reserve in order that such screening may be evaluated in relation to overall manpower mobilization requirements.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
January 6, 1956.

## Attendance Figures - ORTUPS

January 1956

National Average	89.6%
Highest ORTUPS 11-635	
Bakersfield, Calif.	100%
Highest ORTUAG 11-055	
Phoenix, Ariz.	96.8%
Highest District Thirteenth District	93%

## CERTIFICATION--

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prets Section 0123 to require that a Reserve officer must meet one of the following requirements to be eligible:

Have successfully completed the two weeks course at the Naval School of Naval Justice, Newport, Rhode Island, or

Have successfully completed the Navy Correspondence Course, Nav-Pers 10993, "Military Justice in the Navy", or

Have performed satisfactory service in an inter-service unit or in an organized or volunteer unit of the Coast Guard Reserve designated as a legal unit for a period of one year, or

Have otherwise attained a knowledge of court martial law under the Uniform Code of Military Justice through the administration of military justice while on active duty.

Reserve officers who meet the foregoing requirements may submit their request via the chain of command to the Commandant (PR), giving all necessary information to substantiate eligibility.

In all cases, Reserve officers will be advised as to what action is taken on their requests. Reserve officers found qualified who cannot be certified immediately will be placed on a waiting list for certification at some future date.

## RESERVE--Cont. from p. 1 col. 2

active duty for training plus seven and one-half years of inactive training as members of the Organized Reserve.)

The six months active duty for training required for the eight-year enlistees will be given at the Cape May Receiving Center. A training vessel will also be assigned for this program.

The increase in fiscal year 1956 funds was requested to rehabilitate facilities at the Cape May Receiving Center; to obtain the training vessel mentioned previously in this article; and to increase the personnel, recruiters included, who will be needed to administer this Reserve program.

# ORTUPS Summer Training to Reach A Wide Range in 1956 .....

A wide range of training will be provided this summer for members of Port Security units. Training facilities new to Reservists will be available and special schools for Reserve officers will be in session. Unit training will be conducted at the following locations: Coast Guard Training Station, Groton, Connecticut; Coast Guard Base, Gloucester, N. J.; Coast Guard Base, Norfolk, Virginia; Pontchartrain Barracks in New Orleans, Louisiana; Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida; Coast Guard Receiving Center, Alameda, California, and a location in the Great Lakes area which has not yet been determined.

All Reserve officers who do not train with their units will be assigned to district or area officer training or to Captain of the Port offices in their own districts.

ORTUPS members in the 1st and 3rd Districts will report to the Training Station in Groton for duty. In addition to Port Security instruction, some rated men and strikers will receive a certain amount of rate training in the schools there. Officers of these units who do not train with their units will attend a

special officers school to be held at the Coast Guard Academy.

Second District ORTUPS members are scheduled for a variety of activities. ORTUPS 02-225 will journey to New Orleans for active duty for training. ORTUPS 02-565, Cincinnati, and ORTUPS 02-580, Louisville, will report to Coast Guard Base, Gloucester, N. J., for on-the-job training in Philadelphia harbor. ORTUPS 02-430, Pittsburgh, is scheduled for Groton.

Fifth District Port Security units will travel to Norfolk, and the five ORTUPS in the 7th District will receive their training at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville.

All 8th District ORTUPS will report to New Orleans where training will be carried out at the Pontchartrain Barracks.

In the 11th, 12th and 13th Districts, all Port Security units will receive training at the Coast Guard Receiving Center in Alameda on San Francisco Bay. An officer school will be established there to provide instruction for those officers not required for unit training.

ORTUPS 14-295 will again train at home in Honolulu.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE--Cont. from p. 1 col. 3

granted a deferment under section 6 of the Act cease to be liable for induction upon attaining the age of 26 years. Some of these members may have become exempt before attaining that age because of active military service they have previously performed.

In addition to the foregoing clarifying decision, it is interesting to note that on 15 February 1956 the President in Executive Order 10659 amended the Selective Service Regulations and provided for a new order of call-up of registrants for induction under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which in effect provides that fathers and older registrants while continuing to remain fully liable for induction would be called up only when the demand for men exceeds the number in the younger and fatherless groups. It should be emphasized that the Executive Order does not reclassify any registrants. No new deferments or exemptions are provided nor are the ones now in effect altered by the change in the order of call. The new order sets up six categories of registrants and provides for selection and induction in the following order:

(1) Delinquents who have attained the age of 19 years in the order of

their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(2) Volunteers who have not attained the age of 26 years in the sequence in which they have volunteered for induction.

(3) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who do not have a child or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(4) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who have a child or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

(5) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 26 years in the order of their dates of birth with the youngest being selected first. (Deferred persons liable for induction until age 35 who have lost their deferment)

(6) Nonvolunteers who have attained the age of 18 years and 6 months and who have not attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.



# Correspondence Courses are Important to You .....

Records at Headquarters indicate that far too few Reservists were enrolled in correspondence courses in the last six months of 1955. The table below is based on information available on 31 December. Percentages are approximate.

(1) Persons on board eligible to take correspondence courses:

Officers...Training Status .....	1276
Active Status Pool ...	1724
Total.....	3000

Enlisted...Training Status .....

(2) Persons participating in correspondence training:

Officers...Completed courses in period .....	227
Currently enrolled...	383
Total.....	610

Enlisted...Completed courses in period .....	98
Currently enrolled...	1251
	1349

Officer participation .....	20.3%
Enlisted participation .....	25.9%
Overall participation .....	23.8%

District Reserve Directors and commanding officers of Organized

Reserve Training Units should encourage all personnel under their respective commands to enroll in correspondence courses for the following reasons:

(a) To insure YOUR continued military improvements in the interest of the Service.

(b) To equip YOU to train other Reservists. (Officers and senior enlisted men in a training status are called on regularly to act as instructors.)

Now, on the personal side--remember that many courses also help personnel in their civilian occupations and in their community lives. Enlisted personnel should check Reserve Circular No. 1-54, officers should check Reserve Instruction No. 4-56, for courses that are available to Coast Guard Reservists.

As for POINTS!--Every approved correspondence course is worth retirement points upon completion. This means points can be accrued and eventually turned into dollars!

All hands should strive for 100% participation in correspondence course training. This is an investment that costs nothing, but which will be a matter of SENSE turned into DOLLARS.

## Lighthouse Service Not Creditable for Retirement Under Public Law 810, 80th Congress

In Decision B-124799 dated 6 December 1955, the Comptroller General ruled that former members of the Lighthouse Service who enlisted or were appointed in the Coast Guard Reserve, either initially or following a period of enlisted or commissioned service in the Regular Coast Guard, may not count their periods of Lighthouse service for purposes of qualifying for and computing retired pay under the provisions of Title III of the Act of June 29, 1948, as amended (P.L. 810, 80th Congress).

In holding that former Lighthouse service was not creditable for retirement the Comptroller General stated that Title III of the 1948 act is a special law authorizing retired pay for a particular class of members or former members of the armed services whose status is such that they would not otherwise be entitled to any military or naval retirement benefits. The statute prescribes in detail the requirements which must be met in order to qualify for the retired pay which it provides and the method of computing such retired pay. In order to qualify for Title III benefits, an individual must have performed satisfactory Federal service as defined in that title "in the status of a commissioned officer, warrant officer, flight officer, or enlisted person."

From this the Comptroller General reasoned that although Lighthouse service is creditable service for purposes of Coast Guard pay and allowances, that service was performed in a civilian capacity and not in the status of a commissioned officer, warrant officer, flight officer, or enlisted person. Consequently, we may not regard Lighthouse service as being the "satisfactory Federal service" contemplated by Public Law 810, 80th Congress.

## What You Should Know About Taking Exams for Advancement to Pay Grades E-4 Through E-7

Do you know how to study for an advancement in rating exam? If you do, consider yourself lucky, because it is evident (after a survey of recent exam results) that many Coast Guardsmen do not know how or what to study for their advancement tests.

### BASIC BOOK & INSTRUCTION

First off, in preparing for any advancement exam a basic book and instruction are required. The first of these is PERSONNEL MANUAL which is important because it lists the MINIMUM qualifications for advancement in rating, and should be your guide in selecting subjects for study.

The second is RESERVE INSTRUCTION NO. 1-56 which lists the general requirements and procedures for advancement and covers the use of training courses. All questions in the advancement exams for all ratings can be either directly or indirectly related to the material contained in these two publications.

### STUDY GUIDES

One way to use the PERSONNEL MANUAL effectively is to set up study areas and then list the examination subjects and practical factors which pertain to that area. The list you make can then be used as a study guide, and may be as detailed as you care to make it. Here's an example of a study guide for BM3, beginning with the chapter heading "Boats", then listing the applicable examination and practical factors:

#### Boats 6-A-5b (2)

Classes and capacities of boats, equipment carried, fire fighting for small boats, boat salutes, boat etiquette, and boat hails and recalls. General duties of a boat coxswain. Required equipment for power boats. Handling boats in a surf. Buoys, storm warnings, boat signals, and distress signals. International and Inland Rules of the Boat.

#### Power Boats 6-A-5a (2)

Act as coxswains of small boats, including hoisting and lowering boats under favorable conditions. Secure boats for heavy weather.

(To be continued next month)

### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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